

## Five New Southwestern Coleoptera (Buprestidae and Cerambycidae).

By J. N. KNULL, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

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### *Chrysobothris acaciae* n. sp. (Buprestidae).

Resembling *C. axillaris* Horn in size and form; color dark bronze, with a faint greenish lustre, vertex, middle anterior portion of pronotum and a large humeral space on each elytron bright coppery red; beneath piceous.

♂.—Head with front somewhat flattened, bronze, closely punctate on lower portion, rugose on vertex, containing two small callosities, feeble chevron above; clypeus with moderately deep oval emargination; lower portion densely pubescent; antennae short, bright cupreous extending beyond middle of pronotum when laid along side margin, serrate from the fourth joint, third joint longer than second, or fourth. Scutellum small, triangular.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, wider in front than in back, anterior margin slightly sinuate, base deeply emarginate at middle of each elytron; side margins subparallel, strongly arcuate anteriorly; disk convex, without depressions or callosities; surface sparsely punctate at middle, more densely toward lateral margins, becoming rugose at edge, slight median smooth line extending from scutellum to middle, another at each side at base, in middle of elytron.

Elytra much wider than pronotum; sides nearly parallel, constricted back of base, dilate back of middle, apices rounded; lateral margin serrulate on apical half; disk convex, basal fovea prominent; each elytron containing four indistinct costae, one parallel to side margin, others on disk; surface densely punctate.

Beneath densely clothed with recumbent white pubescence; ventral segments densely punctate, margins of segments smooth; side margin of terminal segment serrulate, apex broadly emarginate, prosternum distinctly lobed in front; anterior femur with large tooth, serrulate along its distal edge; anterior tibia arcuate, dilate at apex.

Length 6.5 mm.; width 2.7 mm.

♀.—Differs from the male in being slightly larger, front less shining, antennae bronze; pronotum broader; sides less parallel, emargination of last abdominal segment not as broad; anterior femur not dilate at tip.

Described from a small series collected on the branches of dying cat's claw (*Acacia constricta* Beuth) in the Davis Mountains, TEXAS, from May 25 to June 13, 1935, by the writer. *Holotype* male, *allotype* female and *paratypes* in author's collection, *paratypes* in collection of Ohio State University.

This species is in Horn's<sup>5</sup> group I and runs to *C. axillaris* Horn. However the cupreous areas of the head and pronotum and lack of these areas in the fovea of the elytra will separate the two species. *C. axillaris* Horn. breeds in the branches of oak (*Quercus* sp.) in the Huachuca Mountains of Arizona.

This species is close to *C. cupreohumeralis* Van D., but it can be separated by the presence of frontal callosities and tooth on anterior femur.

**Leptostylus monki** n. sp. (Cerambycidae).

Size and form of *L. tuberculatus* Frol., rather densely clothed with greenish recumbent pubescence on pronotum and along sides of elytra, with green background, pubescence of central area of elytra light brown with brown background, elytra ornamented with irregularly placed tufts of black hairs, each elytron with an irregular piceous area near base and an oblique one back of middle enclosing area of light cinereous pubescence.

Head quadrate in front of antennal tubercles; surface finely densely punctate, densely clothed with cinereous pubescence; antennae slightly longer than body, first to fourth joints green, rest brown, joints three to eleven annulate at apex and base, scape stout, second joint slightly longer than wide, third joint longer than scape, joints four to eleven inclusive gradually decreasing in length, clothed with short cinereous pubescence.

Pronotum wider than long, base slightly wider than apex; sides feebly constricted at base; disk convex with anterior and posterior tubercle on median line and four lateral tubercles on each side; surface coarsely punctate at base, punctures on rest of area obscured by the recumbent pubescence. Scutellum triangular, densely pubescent.

Elytra about twice as long as broad; wider than pronotum at base; sides nearly parallel to apical third, then broadly arcuate to tips which are rounded; disk convex, humeri prominent, strongly elevated, a depression back of umbone, each elytron with four irregular costae, umbone and costae bearing irregularly placed tubercles, each tubercle containing groups of black hairs; surface coarsely punctured at base and along sides, punctures smaller toward middle near apices, recumbent pubescence dense.

<sup>5</sup> G. H. Horn, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 13, pp. 63-124, 1886.

Beneath finely densely punctate, sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence; prosternal process two-thirds as wide as coxal cavity; femora strongly clavate.

Length 8 mm.; width 4 mm.

Described from two specimens collected at Donna, TEXAS, by J. W. Monk and named for the collector.

*Holotype* and *paratype* in writer's collection.

According to Leng and Hamilton's key<sup>6</sup> this species would run to *Astylopsis (Leptostylus) guttatus* Say. However, it can be separated by the more prominent umbone, ground color and vestiture. In appearance it does not resemble any of our described forms.

### ***Leiopus imitans* n. sp. (Cerambycidae).**

Superficially resembling a member of the genus *Hyperplatys*, clothed above and below with recumbent cinereous pubescence, pronotum and elytra with dark markings.

Head closely punctate, cinereous pubescence concealing most of punctures, vestiture dark on vertex; eyes coarsely granulate; antennae with five joints extending beyond tips of elytra, scape stout, second joint longer than wide, third joint longer than first, joints four to eleven inclusive gradually decreasing in length; surface mottled, clothed with cinereous pubescence, apical and basal areas of joints two to eleven annulate at base and apex, eleventh joint dark.

Pronotum broader than long, wider at base than at apex; side margin broadly arcuate anteriorly, suddenly constricted at base, lateral acute tubercle back of middle; disk convex, surface densely punctate, clothed with cinereous pubescence, three areas of piceous pubescence on disk, one on median line at base and one on each side back of anterior margin, long flying hairs along side at base. Scutellum triangular, pubescent in the centre.

Elytra about three times as long as broad, sides parallel to apical third, broadly arcuate posteriorly, apices rounded; disk convex; surface coarsely densely punctate, punctures more or less concealed by the vestiture, each elytron with an irregular patch of slightly raised piceous pubescence on humeral angle, one along side margin in front of middle, another along suture back of middle, small round patches of the same type scattered over the entire surface, more closely placed at base.

Beneath densely punctate, clothed with cinereous pubescence; prosternal process slightly narrower than the anterior femur at base; femora clavate; legs mottled, clothed with cinereous pubescence.

<sup>6</sup> C. W. Leng and J. Hamilton, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 23, p. 116, 1896.

Length 6.5 mm.; width 2.5 mm.

Described from several specimens collected on the foliage of oak (*Quercus* sp.) in the Davis Mountains, TEXAS, June 13, 1935, by the writer. A *paratype* in the Wenzel Collection at Ohio State University labelled Davis Mountains, July, H. A. Wenzel collector. *Holotype* and *paratypes* in author's collection.

At first glance this species might be mistaken for a *Hyperplatys*, however the lack of the lateral carina on the elytron will exclude it from this genus. The vestiture and markings will easily separate it from any of our described forms.

The writer is indebted to Prof. H. C. Fall and Mr. W. S. Fisher for the comparison of material with types in their care.

## Entomological Literature

COMPILED BY V. S. L. PATE, LAURA S. MACKEY and E. T. CRESSON, JR.

Under the above head it is intended to note papers received at the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, pertaining to the Entomology of the Americas (North and South), including Arachnida and Myriopoda. Articles irrelevant to American entomology will not be noted; but contributions to anatomy, physiology and embryology of insects, however, whether relating to American or exotic species will be recorded.

The figures within brackets [ ] refer to the journal in which the paper appeared, as numbered in the list of Periodicals and Serials published in our January and June issues. This list may be secured from the publisher of ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS for 10c. The number of, or annual volume, and in some cases the part, heft, &c. the latter within ( ) follows; then the pagination follows the colon :

All continued papers, with few exceptions, are recorded only at their first installments.

(\*) Papers containing new forms or names not so stated in titles, have an \* within parentheses thus (\*) following the pagination of reference to paper.

(S) Papers pertaining exclusively to neotropical species, and not so indicated in the title, have the symbol (S) at the end of the title of the paper.

For records of Economic Literature, see the Experiment Station Record, Office of Experiment Stations, Washington. Also Review of Applied Entomology, Series A, London. For records of papers on Medical Entomology, see Review of Applied Entomology, Series B.

Note. Titles of papers containing new forms or new names will be indicated by an asterisk within parentheses at end of reference, (\*).

Papers published in the *Entomological News* are not listed.

**GENERAL.—**Back & Cotton.—Industrial fumigation against insects. U. S. D. A. Circ. No. 369, 48 pp., illus. Balagny, C.—La question du mimetisme. [Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat. Ouest France] 5:179-192. Griffin, F. J.—On the Dates of Publication of Motschulsky (V. de), *Etudes Entomologiques*, I-XI, 1853-1862. [75] 17: 256-257. Herrick, G. W.—Insect enemies of shade trees. Comstock Pub. Co. 417 pp. 1935. Lautner & Handschin.—Die Nomenklaturregeln